THE TEATLY RESIDED THE STATE THE ADMITTER, MORSELY, SHELLING

# Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS RECEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

NO. 168 & THIRD STREET.

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#### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1868.

An Antidote for Percentage. WHILE Mr. William A. Wallace is indulging his appetite for percentages, and deducing from the results in Maine the absolute mathe matical certainty of a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania, we beg leave to call his atten-

tion to the following figure work. The votes polled in this State in 1866 and

1867 respectively were as follows:-..307,274 ...290,096 Republican vote. 922 D Majority ..... . 17,178R

534,570 .597.370 Total vote... Now let us bring these figures into still closer comparison. We have the following result:-

Total 597,370 534,570 Vote of 1866 ... 22,350 Decrease...... 40,450 62,800 That is to say, while the total vote was

decreased 62,800, the falling off in the Repub. lican ranks was 40,450 and in the Democratic ranks 22,350. This shows that 18,100 more Republicans than Democrats kept away from the polls in 1867, thereby giving the State to the Democracy by the beggarly majority of 922 votes. Now, for the sake of the argument, we will concede that the Democracy, by the aid of all their traditional appliances, including a plentiful supply of coffee-colored naturalization papers, will be able to regain the fall complement of their loss, 22,350. To counterbalance both this and last year's majority of 922, and to give us the State by a round majority of 2500, we must regain 25,772, still leaving in reserve a Republican column of nearly 15,000 voters who took an active part in the campaign of 1866. The vote in this year was a remarkably full one, and it is not probable that it will be, or can be, in the aggregate, materially increased at either of the coming elections. If such should prove to be the case the struggle will be for the support of the Republican reserve of 15,000, and to enable the Democrats to cancel our assumed majority of 2500, and at the same time to offset the votes of such of the 15,000 in reserve as remain faithful to their past record, they must recover their lost adherents, over 22,000 in number, and, in addition, succeed in proselyting at least 9000 voters who supported the Republican ticket in 1866. In a population which embraces nearly 600,000 voters, this may not appear a very formidable task. If the Republicans were entirely inactive, it might possibly be accomplished. But they are by no means lacking in spirit and energy, and it is safe to say that for every Republican who can be persuaded, through the instrumentality of torchlight processions and empty platitudes about a white man's government, to desert his principles at this great crisis in the nation's history, there will be found at least one man heretofore voting the Democratic ticket who will regard Seymour as too heavy a dose, when coupled with Hampton

and Forrest. In short, it is evident, from a careful and candid examination of the figures given above, that nothing short of a great "reaction" will avail the Democratic party at this juncture. Such a "reaction" has been loudly prophesied, but wherever the lines have come together on the battle-field, it has been discovered that the great bulk of the party which sustained the Government throughout the war has remained true and faithful to its standard. This fact was developed by the results of the recent elections in Vermont and Maine, and it needs no inspiration to predict that in Pennsylvania there will be the same termination to the contest. Putting it all together, the "cheering news" which comes to our Democratic contemporary "from every portion of the State," is, despite the percentages of Mr. Wallace, of a very cheerless character. Nothing short of downright folly on our part, which shall fairly rival that of the Hampton-Democracy, can cause the State to go against us. Of such folly we have not as yet been guilty.

QUEER .- When the following despatches from Maine to the Boston Post are placed side by side they read rather awkwardly: -

"First Despatch.—'The campaign has been conducted with unexampled vigor by both ond Despatch.-'The State election has been looked forward to with a great deal of in terest by both parties, and the campaign has exhibited a greater amount of enthusiasm, and

has been entered into with more vigor, than any preceding contest since 1861. "Third Despatch — The Democracy of the Pine-Tree State were without an organization." It was immediately after perusing the last of these despatches that Mr. William A.

Wallace sat down to figure out the Democratic triumph in Maine on the admirable per cent. age system. The remarkable success which he has achieved as a mathematician is rivalled only by the sagacity of the Boston Post, which, after asserting that the campaign in Maine had been "conducted with unexampled vigor by both parties"-in fact, "with more vigor than any preceding contest since 1864"-made the melancholy discovery that the Democracy had gone into the field "with-out an organization." Strange, as well as great, are some of the uses of adversity.

THE election of Seymour and Blair would be tantamount to the transfer of the national Government into the hands of Rebel conspirators, who would wield its powers to persecute loyalty, to exalt treason, to reverse the verdict of the war, to plunge the nation into deeper distresses than have ever yet been known, to derange trade, to bankrupt the treasury, and to secure the substantial triumph of the demons of discord and secession in spite of the terrible sacrifices of patriotic citizens.

The Lesson To-day. THERE seems no doubt but that at the roll call tc-lay there will be a quorum of both Houses of Congress, and we have good assurance for asserting that to-morrow they will adjourn until some time in November. We earnestly hepe that such will be their course. It is the soundest policy which they can possibly adopt. The country is on the eve of a deci sive political verdict. The jury have been in consultation for months past, and are just in the act of giving their verdict. For an interruption to be made at this moment would be both unwise and inopportune. Let the whole question of the wrongs of the South continue in abeyance until after the election for President. These wrongs will then be righted by the people themselves, and their servants can follow out their dictates.

SPAIN IN A FERMENT .- The cable to-day gives us the first vague reports of the revolution which has so long been pending in Spain-The rottenest monarchy in all Europe is at last about to undergo a reconstruction. General Prim, who has been in a state of chronic insurrection for several years past, appears to be at the head of the movement, and if the reports which we have received have the slightest foundation in truth, he is likely at last to cancel his long-standing score with the Spanish Bourbons. But the probable results of the insurrection will not be restricted to his political or military advancement. No possible change could be for the worse; come what may-even the entire suppression of the outbreak-the people of Spain will be much benefited and Queen Isabella be taught a lesson which she could easily have learned by reading the history of her kingdom. It would appear, however, that the lesson comes too late; for, with the greater portion of the army and navy in open revolt, the chances are decidedly against the longer continuance of the Bourbon dynasty in

ASTOUNDING GAINS .- When the New York Tribune attempts to show that a Republican gain in Pennsylvania equal in proportion to that in Maine will give us 33,000 additional votes in October, the World throws its mathematician in the path and shows how the Republican majority has decreased 8000 since 1866. Now if the World must go back of 1867 for purposes of comparison, why can't it go back a little further? In 1844 President Polk carried Maine by a majority of 6505 over all competitors. This year the Republican majority is at least 20,000. Put the two together, and you have the astounding figures of 26,505, as representing the Republican increase on the majority alone. But this is not the whole of the wonderful story. The Abolition vote in that State in 1844 was but 4836. Last week it reached the very respectable figure of 74,000, showing a clear gain of 69,164, or full 1430 per cent. But let us be impartial while we are about it, and confess that this enormous gain of 1430 per cent. is to be distributed through twenty-eight years, giving an annual increase of only 51 per cent. Having thus reduced our figures, we are ready to apply them to our own State. Last year the Republican vote in Pennsylvania was 266,824, 51 per cent. of which is 136,080. Hence, if the result in Maine is to be taken as a guide, we shall roll up in this State in October a vote of 402,904 on the percentage principle. Mr. Wallace's heaviest estimate of the Democratic vote is but 377,124, leaving us a majority of 25,780, which, although not as large as it might be, is altogether quite satisfactory.

Why the Opera Bouffe was a Success. A dramatic critic who is obliged to notice al the operas, plays, spectacles, and other amusements that are brought out in the course of s season, will, if he is possessed of the neces sary qualifications for his duties-education cultivated taste, and real refinement-fre quently find himself in opposition to the popular fancy of the moment. If he is sure of the ground upon which he stands, it is an uppardonable weakness to yield to the ruling passion of the hour, and to allow himself to be carried away by it so as to give expression to opinions which are not in accordance with good taste or a high-toned morality. At the same time there is nothing more silly than to condemn a play or opera-or any style of art. in fact-merely because it is popular. This assumption of a superior morality and a superior knowledge will not impose upon many and unless the critic is able to advance sound substantial reasons for his censures, which will bear the test of examination, he will only ge o edit for an affectation of singularity and an attempt to air his superior knowledge by differ ing with the common herd. We make thes: statements to show that our partiality for the Opera Bouffe and the music of Offenbach is due to a deliberately formed opinion, and that we are not influenced by the fact that our ideas are in accordance with those of the majority We candidly think, however, that when s critic can conscientiously coincide with the popular fancy, it is for the best interests of art that he should do so, and he will exert more influence for good when that influence is most needed than if he perches himself upon the pinnacle of high art, and persistently scorns everything and everybody beneath him. We have no fault to find with those who differ with us about the merits of Offenbach's music. for that may be pretty much a matter of indi vidual taste, about which every man is entitled to have and to express his own opinion, but we do object decidedly to the misrepresentations which have been made in regard to the Opera Bouffe, and to the charges of indecency, which we believe to have no substantial foundation It is worth while, therefore, to inquire why the Opera Bouffe was a success.

The primary object of all theatrical entertainments is the amusement of the audience; and that popular amusements are necessary in a well-ordered community, we do not suppose that any but a few thick-headed bigots will presume to deny. To make these amusements subservient to the cause of good morals and true cultivation is one of the functions of criticism, and it is unfortunate that so few critics have any adequate idea of the important and responsible office which they hold. The highest class of entertainments are those which appea to the intellect, and the more people that can be induced to attend them and enjoy them the better it will be.

Others, again, are almost purely sensuousmind, we do not say sensual-and one need not interfere with the other; on the contrary, both can be enjoyed equally by the same persons, for the mind of man has a natural craving for variety which it is perfectly proper and right to

gratity; and while at one time we may weep at the woes of "Desdemona," or feel our blood chilled by the terrible scene of "Duncan's" murder, we may, with perfect consistency and sincerity, roar with laughter at the gaucheries of "Private Fritz." The effect of only pursuing one line of studies, or only contemplating one artistic model—even if it be of the highest char acter—is narrow-mindedness and mental stag nation. Different grades of intellect will take pleasure in different kinds of art and literature, out the best intellects, it not warped by preju' dice, can enjoy art that is not of the highest kind equally well, or even better, than those in whose minds high art excites no emotions

The Opera Bouffe was successful because it put people in a good humor and gave them something to laugh at. In producing this result Offenbach's music was only one item to be considered among many others. La Grande Duchesse de Gercistein and La Belle Helene were brought out in a style of elegance and artistic completeness that had never been equalled on the American stage. We have seen scenery. dresses, and appointments more costly than were exhibited in these pieces, but never the same perfection and excellent management in all the details. All things were just as they should be, and the mere pecuniary value of the decorations was an entirely secondary matter. besides the good taste that was everywhere apparent. In La Belle Helene, particularly. the scenery, the grouping of the characters on the stage, the elegance, without gorgeousness, of the dresses, the combinations of colors, and all the little niceties which produce an effect without appearing to do so, were in an eminent degree attractive and satisfying to the most fastidious and critical eye. The public were quick to appreciate the merits of the entertainment considered merely as a show, which appealed only to the sense of sight, although many, perhaps, did not take the trouble, or were unable, to discover wherein the excellence consisted. Besides the appointments, however, there was a Well-trained troups of accomplished performers, and leaving Tostee out of the question, in MM. Guffroy, Duchesne, Lagriffoul, and Leduc we had four of the best purely comic actors who have ever appeared in this city. With these facts before us it is easy to understand why the Opera Bouffe made a hit, and why it is likely to keep the position it has obtained in our list of amusement8 so long as it is presented in the same style of completeness that it has been heretofore. Offenbach's music was so in accordance with all the rest, and it was so lively and inspiring, that it is not a matter for any surprise that it became immensely popular. If we were obliged to make a choice between Mozart and Offenbach we should, of course, unhesitatingly dismiss the latter, perhaps with a pang of regret; but, fortunately, we are not called upon to make any such decision, and we can enjoy the one without any detriment to our partiality for the other. That Offenbach's music will ever supersede that of Mozart is an idea too absurd to be worthy of a moment's consideration; on the contrary, we look upon the light, easy, but frequently beauiful music of La Grande Duchesse and La Belle Helene as likely to be of important service in cultivating the taste of the public, and in bring; ing about a greater degree of appreciation of the more difficult compositions of the great

It has been charged that Offenbach is inde-

cent, and that he has given a "glamour to lech-

ery." On this point we take issue. There can be no such thing as indecent or immoral music. and it is not in the power of Offenbach or any other man to suggest improper or licentions ideas by his melodies. If there is anything objectionable in either of his works which have been given in this city, Offenbach is not necessarily responsible for it. How far he may have influenced the writers of the libretti of La Grande Duchesse and La Betle Helene we, of course, do not know, nor is it pertinent to the subject at present under consideration for us to inquire. As we remarked in a former article, it is the critic's duty to censure indecency and to use his best efforts to purify the stage. There is nothing, however, which requires more tact and discrimination; and it is deplorable that so few writers of dramatic and musical criticisms seem to be endowed with the good sense and good judgment which is so necessary in dealing with this matter, if the cause of virtue and morality is to be subserved. There is one scene in La Grande Duchesse which is in some degree objectionable. In an English version of the piece, which was brought out at the Walnut Street Theatre last winter by Mr. and Mrs. Gemersal, the indelicacy of the fluation was more apparent than it was in the French performance at the Academy of Music where it would not have been noticed had no: attention been specially and repeatedly called to it. With this exception there is absolutely nothing in the plots of either of Offenbach's operas, which we have seen, that can be fairly found tault with on moral grounds. If the plot of La Belle Helene is offensive to morality, then is Homer's "Illad" also; and we have not yet found the critic who has the hardihood to make this assertion. It is charged, however, that in the original French versions the operas there are double entendres and indelicate allusions which should not be permitted upon the stage. If such exist they ought certainly to be condemned, but ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who took pleasure in witnessing the Opera Bouffe performances last winter, would never have known anything about them if newspaper writers had not taken a particular pleasure in dragging them into the light, and in holding them up for the inspection of the public from every point of view. That such criticism was conducive to morality, or anything more than an exhibition of offensive prudery, which takes pleasure in contemplating the disgusting side of things under a pretense of super-virtuousness, we do not believe. It is not a little strange that Offenbach's works should be assailed with such vehemence, while operas like Don Giovanni and Rigoletto are allowed to go unpunished. There is probably not an objectionable word or phrase in either of them, but the plots of both are so grossly offensive that, in spite of the music of Mozart and Verdi, they ought to have been driven from the stage long ago. The writers of criticism who are so anxious to do something in the way of reforming the stage, would be rendering an essential service if they would exert themselves to banish Don Giovanni, Rigoletto, and other standard operas, equally as bad, from our Academy of Music. It ought not to be a very difficult task to adapt other and ess offensive subjects to the fine music which we would be unwilling to lose, and to accomplish this end writers might use their pens with

some effect. But enough of this-for the present at least. We have no fear that high art will be injured or the growing taste of the public for the best music be depraved by listening to Offenbach's strains. The question whether his compositions will survive the fancy of the hour is one that time alone can determine, and if his works have anything more than a superficial excellence they will live in spite of all that can be said against them.

We have been endeavoring to find a word

that will exactly suit our ideas of Offenbach's music and a contemporary has fortunately furnished us with the precise comparison that we need-sillabub. Now sillabub is an uncommonly nice thing to take, especially after s hearty meal of more solld meats, to leave a pleasant flavor in the mouth; and Offen bach's operas are uncommonly agreeable for a variety after a course of Beethoven, Mozart, Rossini, Meyerbeer, and Verdl. Sillabub is scarcely to be recommended as a steady diet for a healthy man, and if we were condemned to hear nothing but Offenbach we would speedily get heartly tired of him. We are not reduced to such a strait as that, however, just yet; nor are we likely to be, so we go in for Offenbach and sillabub.

The Theatres this Evening. At the Arch Street Theatre Gounod's opera of Faust will be performed. On Tuesday, Fra Diavolo. On Wednesday, La Somnambula, and on Thursday, for the first time in English, Orispino and the Fairy.

At the Wainut Street Theatre Mr. Edwin Adams will appear as "Report Landry" in Adams will appear as "Robert Landry," in Watts Phillips' drama of the Dead Heart,
At the Chesnut Street Theatre toe spectacle of the White Faum will be withdrawn after the present week; so all who have not yet seen it should do so at once.

At the American an attractive miscellaneous entertainment will be alway the avening

At Hooley's Opera House the burlesque of the Grand Inchess of Gerolstein will be performed for the first time this evening.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

CENTRAL AMERICA HAS SURRENdered the most exquisite of all her florat odors to the people of the United States. In PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new pertune for the hand-kerchief, the fragrance that makes the air of her valleys a luxury to breathe has been placed within the reach of the whole American public, Sold by all drugs sta.

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This excellent and efficient benevolent institution has secured a permanent location, by the parchase, on favorable terms, of the property No. 533 ARUH street. The entire lower floor of the building has been flitted up for the use of the Association, and is now used by it. The upper floors are let out at a rate which reduces the item of rent in the expenses of the Society to a mere nominal amount. Friends of the Society to a mere nominal amount. Friends of the Institution are invited to call in as they pass.

The General Agent of the Society, Mr. EMANUEL H. TOLAND, and the Missionaries, Messra Wiffmer W. WALTER and ALBERT G. ROWLAND, will soon commence their annual calls for aid, and it is hoped they may meet with liberal responses.

The Society is a purely benevolent organization, and is not sectarian in its character. Its Officers and Managers are—

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Hiram Miller, John Weist, James W. Carso Thomas L. Gliespie, These names are a sufficient guarantee to the community that any funds entrusted to the disposal of the Society, will be carefully and property dispensed. 914 mwf.w

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE-To the holders of bonds of the PHILA-DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM-

PANY due April 1, 1870. The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (lat) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-fiv United States and State way of the left of years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the lat of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

HOBTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD, below LOCUST.—The Annual Exhibition of the PENNSYLVANIA HORITCULTURAL SO-CIETY, will open on TUESDAY, 22d instant, and continue until FRIDAY, 25th instant, Day and Even-ing. Tickets 50 ceats, or three for \$1. Children 25 Members' and Life Members' Tickets can be ob-tained of the Treasurer, H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, until 22d instant, after which they can be had at the Hall. 9 19 6t

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND. WALNUT Street.

The Dir. ctors of the Wallace Oil Co. have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT, on the capital stock, payable on demand at this office.
Philada., Sept. 17, 1863. FRANK H. SCEEL,
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## THE FRENCH VELOCIPEDES.

What is this news we hear from France, That makes our spirit within us dance A novel sort of velocipede, To go at a terrible rate of speed! Believe, as you listen about it, I beg, It goes by the power of the rider's leg. Twill go, by the power of the L E G, Some fifteen miles an hour, you see. Perhaps, indeed, the time is near When they'll introduce these vehicles here And then-oh! wont it be jolly fun, To see the new-fangled velocipedes run? It's easy enough on the rider's feet; But you have to be careful, to keep your sext. For, when you ride, you're obliged to straddle The singular thing without any saddle, And when it wears out your pantaloons, You can come to our store and just get new ones. Warm, and strong, and thick, and stout: That will last awhile, ere you wear them out. Whether you come on a velocipede, or on foot, or

in what manner soever you choose to come, you are welcome to examine the prodigious piles of autumna; raiment now on our counters; and If you find nothing in all that multitude of Garments to sult you, all you have to do is to step up one easy flight of broad stairs to our Custom Department, where it is our custom to give complete satisfaction to everybody that wants it.

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HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN ON Y EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1165 UMESNUT Street.

The Delegates elected to the Thir-ee in Representative Convention will assemble on MONDAY EVANING next September 31, at 50 clock, at the S. E. corner of FIFTH and THOMPSON Streets, to nominate a candidate for that distric.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL.

Legatest

JOHN L. HILL. Seretaries.

GRANT AND COLFAX
CAMPAIGN OLUB, Fourteenth Ward.

A Meeting of the Citizens will be held at the Hall,
corner THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN
Streets, on TURSDAY EVENINO, September 21, at
7% o'clock P. M. All the Members of the Club will
be made by Hon. James POLLOCK. Addresses will
be made by Hon. James POLLOCK. Hon. HENRY
D. MOURE, Dr. ELDER, and JOHN GOFORTH,
Esq. By order of the Club.
GEORGE G. LOUDIN, Concentration

THOMAS R. BIGALOW. Secretaries. UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZA-TION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hop-kins', No. 415 LIBRARY Street. 98 tf M. C. HONG, Chairman.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS

From the Press of CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,

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